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APRIL 9, 1890.

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Farmer

AND

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OUR 27TH YEAR.

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"During several months past I have suffered from headache, without being able to find relief until I tried Ayer's Pills, which so much benefited me that I consider it my duty to publicly state the fact."—Mrs. M. Guymond, Fall River, Mass.

"I have now used Ayer's Pills in my family for seven or eight years. Whenever I have an attack of headache, to which I am very subject, I take a dose of Ayer's Pills and am always promptly relieved. I find them equally beneficial in colds; and, in my family, they are used for bilious complaints and other disturbances with such good effect that we rarely, if ever, have to call in a physician."—H. Voulliemé, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

"In 1858, by the advice of a friend, I began the use of Ayer's Pills as a remedy for biliousness, constipation, high fevers, and colds. They served me better than anything I had previously tried."—H. W. Hersh, Judsonia, Arkansas.

"Headache, to which I am subject, is invariably cured by a dose or two of Ayer's Pills."—George Rodee, Homer, Cortland Co., N. Y.

"Ayer's Pills are the best I have ever used for headaches, and they act like a charm in relieving any disagreeable sensation in the stomach after eating."—Mrs. M. J. Ferguson, Pullens, Va.

"I have been affected, for years, with headache and indigestion, and though I spent nearly a fortune in medicines, I never found any relief until I began to take Ayer's Pills. Six bottles of these Pills completely cured me."—Benjamin Harper, Plymouth, Montserrat, W. I.

"After many years' experience with Ayer's Pills as a remedy for the large number of ailments caused by derangements of the liver, peculiar to malarial localities, simple justice prompts me to express to you my high appreciation of the merits of this medicine for the class of disorders I have named."—S. L. Loughridge, Bryan, Texas.

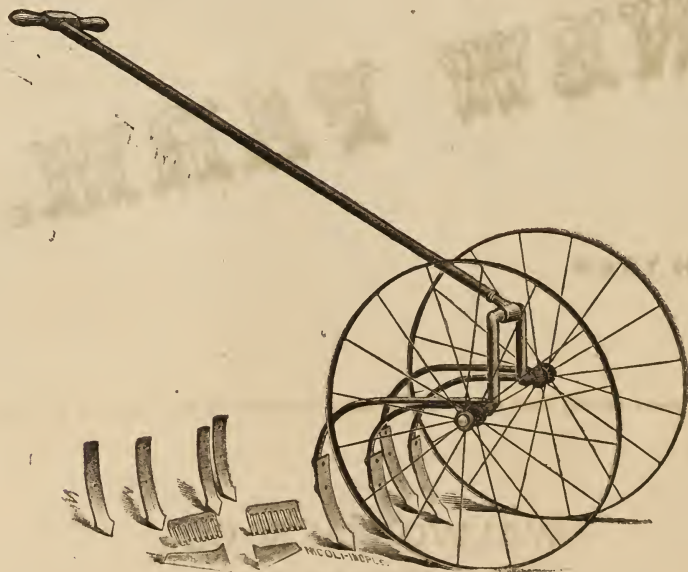
"During the past 28 years I have used Ayer's Pills in my family for all derangements of the stomach, liver, and bowels. They never failed to benefit."—Chauncy Herdsman, A. M., Business College, Woodside, Newark, N. J.

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Vol. XXVII.

BALTIMORE, April 9, 1890.

No. 15.

OLD THINGS AND DEAR.

There is no song like an old song
That we have not heard for years ;
Each simple note appears to throng
With shapes that swim in tears.
It may have been a cheerful strain,
But 'twas so long ago
That glee, grown old, has turned to pain,
And mirth has turned to woe.

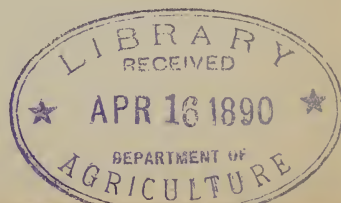
There is no friend like an old friend,
Whose life-path mates our own,
Whose dawn and noon, whose eve and end,
Have known what we have known.
It may be when we read his face
We note a trace of care ;
'Tis well that friends in life's last grace
Share sighs as smiles they share.

There is no love like an old love,
A lost, may be, or dead,
Whose place since she has gone above,

No other fills instead ;
It is not we'll ne'er love anew.
For life were drear if so,
But that first love has roots that grew
Where others cannot grow.

There are no days like the old days,
When we, not they, were young ;
When all life's rays were golden rays
And wrong had never stung.
Dear heart, if now our steps could pass
Through paths of childhood's morn,
And the dew of youth lie on the grass
Which Time's fell scythe has shorn !

Old song, old friend, old love, old days—
Old things, yet never old ;
A stream that's dark till sunshine plays
And changes it to gold ;
Through all winds memory's river on,
'Mid banks of sore regret,
But a gleam's on the peak of long-agone
That softens sadness yet.



POULTRY
and
POULTRY KEEPING,

by

H. R. WALWORTH,
Editor of The Maryland Farmer.

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CHAPTER VI.

THE SHED.

The shed is the same size as the house 6 feet by 10 feet. It is meant to be a protection for the poultry in the heat of summer and in the depth of winter.

Should snow be on the ground in the yard, the poultry can still reach the soil under the shed and as the sunshine goes well into it, they are happy.

The shed, however, is the place where all those extras may be kept which experts declare to be very necessary for the best results in the way of winter eggs.

In a frame properly secured are a row of boxes about a foot square over which a board is laid to keep the contents dry and to prevent their being fouled by the poultry.

This board is a good protection at night and in stormy weather, and ordinarily may be moved sufficiently to allow the poultry to reach the contents.

One of these boxes is for gravel, which if you can obtain it, is limestone broken into pieces about half the size of a grain of indian corn. This makes decidedly the best grit which can be supplied. The edges sharp and yet not cutting, as is glass and broken crockery which some supply. We have never been able to bring ourself to the offering of this to poultry.

Another box is for ground or cracked bone about the same size of the gravel or a

trifle smaller. This is supplied for hygienic purposes, to counteract leg weakness, as well as to supply some of the ingredients for egg making.

Another box is for shells—oyster and clam shells, or sea shells. It has been supposed that shells supplied the lime necessary for the shells of the eggs. But while it may incidentally contribute a little towards that—just as does the limestone gravel—it is such a very small amount that it would hardly be necessary to have a box of it on that account. The poultry, however, are very fond of it for some reason and it is best to have it.

Sea shells may be had by the barrel so very cheaply that in the absence of the other shells it will be a pleasure to procure them.

One more of these small boxes may be used for charcoal broken as in the case of gravel to a convenient size for the use of poultry.

Charcoal is excellent for the health of both man and beast as well as for poultry. It is a purifier of the system. It absorbs all those gases which become disagreeable to the sense of smell.

The most important box, however, is the dust box. Dust is the bath of the feathered tribe. They take to it as naturally as we take to water to wash and bathe, and for the same purpose.

A thorough dusting will generally keep the flock free from insects and add to the brightness and activity of the poultry.

The box should be about three feet square and six inches deep and well filled with road dust, dry and light. A little sulphur may be in it, although it is quite effective as a cleanser from insect pests without the sulphur.

Coal ashes passed through a fine sieve is a very good article for the dust box, but the fine road dust answers every purpose.

A light cover should be had for this box.

that it may be kept entirely protected from rain and snow. But it should be left always open in fair weather. The dust should be changed once a month.

Dry dust is used so much about the Poultry that it is never out of place. Barrels of it should be gathered whenever the opportunity offers, and it should be stored away very carefully. Do not be afraid of gathering too much; that is an impossibility if you keep any considerable number of poultry.

As in the case of the poultry house, the floor of the shed should be 6 or 8 inches higher than the ground outside.

It should however be the ground, and nothing else. The object being to have the poultry reach the earth, in winter especially, it would not be policy to have the floor of any other substance.

Loose, dry forest leaves make an excellent litter for the poultry shed, and the chickens may be taught to be continually scratching in them to their own great good.

This space under the shed should have especial care in winter that it be kept free from rain and snow. Light doors may be arranged for winter use, of half inch pine or poplar, and closed during stormy weather and at night. Carry them away in the summer.

So much depends upon the comfort of the poultry, and that they are not forced to run in mud and snow, that all reasonable precautions should be taken to have their house and shed dry under foot as well as overhead.

A HINT FOR YOUNG GIRLS.

When your sweetheart comes to see you, don't be foolish enough to confine your sweetness to him alone. Have him in where all the rest of the household are. Let the talk, and the chatter, and the music, and the playing of games be in the home circle.

Then the few minutes that he gets with

you by yourself will seem all the more delightful, and he will think you the most loving little creature in the world.

Men are much more observant than they are credited with being, and the man worth having as a husband is the one who will appreciate your love for those of your own people, and will see that as you make a small part in one home, you are becoming adapted for the central figure in another.

Never say that you don't expect a man to marry your whole family. It's vulgar. You do. That is, if you are a good daughter and a loving sister. You want him to be one with you in sympathy and in affection, and as you take his name, so you assume responsibilities as far as his people are concerned.

You two are the most to each other—your love for each should be the greatest, but you cannot insolate yourselves, and insist that you have no duties outside your own home. If you do this you become narrow and selfish, and you are quite too nice a girl for that.

So remember when he comes, this bridegroom of yours, that his heart is bound the tighter to you if the ribbon used to hold it has written upon it in golden letters, "Love and consideration for those at home."

SOLID SILVER SPOONS—FREE.

The firm who make the above offer in another part of our paper are perfectly reliable and the premium box which they send out contains not only all the Sweet Home Soap and fine Toilet Soaps and the list of miscellaneous articles contained in the advertisement but also a set of Solid Silver Spoons. Subscribers who write to them are perfectly safe in sending \$6 dollars with the order, and this is the quickest and best way (on account of the extra present that is given for cash) to get goods from Messrs. J.D. Larkin & Co., Buffalo, N. Y. who certainly exhibit an enterprize and liberality in their desire to introduce their Soaps which is almost unheard of.

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TRUSTS IN CONGRESS.

Trusts as defined in the Bill before Congress are described as a combination for the following purpose :

First. To create or carry out any restrictions in trade.

Second. To limit or reduce the production or to increase or reduce the price of merchandise or commodities.

Third. To prevent competition in the manufacture, purchase, sale or transportation of merchandise.

Fourth. To fix a standard or figure whereby the price to the public shall be in any manner controlled.

Fifth. To create a monopoly in any merchandise.

Sixth. To make any contract or agreement not to manufacture, sell or transport any article below a common standard figure, or to keep the price of such article so as to preclude free and unrestricted competition.

The combinations here mentioned are not made applicable to farmers in the management of their produce ; nor to laborers in their organizations for price of labor. &c.

The above, however, points out the criminal work of those trusts, such as the beef trust, the oil trust, the sugar trust, the coal trust, which prey upon the community and destroy honorable competition in business. The law provides fines and imprisonment for those who enter into the trust combinations.

It is to be hoped that this or some other stringent measure may be passed which shall effectually destroy these great criminals, who are in these ways filching millions of dollars annually from the people. They are growing rich on the woes of others. No wonder that our land is fast becoming in a worse condition, than even the European countries. Unless it is remedied by law, we shall shortly present but two classes: extreme wealth and extreme poverty.

Since writing the above, we see the bill passed the Senate with only one dissenting vote.

WOMEN ON THE FARM.

We are decidedly in favor of everything which will lessen the drudgery and toil on the farm, and especially so as to our wives and mothers. Until recently all the machinery, all the inventions and every improvement seemed to be intended to lessen man's work, and they are still going on in this direction.

Recently, however, some few things show that a new field has been opened, to

lighten woman's labor. The canneries where fruits are preserved has taken off quite a burden. The creameries where butter is made of an excellent quality and of one uniform standard. The cheese factories where the labor of lifting and turning and handling are mostly done by machinery or by strong men.

These are encouraging indications of progress.

NO PROFIT.

The "big four" report only about one dollar and a quarter profit on each head of dressed beef cattle passing through their hands.

If this is correct the profit is remarkably small! being only a couple of millions on the stock handled every year! Then from this profit at least four economical families must be supported, fed, clothed and housed! A couple of millions is a very small sum upon which to do so much, is it not?

No profit worth mentioning in their business—they had better sell out and put their capital in something that pays better. Do farmers expect to be able to live on the small sum on which they see these "big four" struggling to keep house—only a half million each for a whole year?

The prices at which beef retails, however, would suggest much greater profits than \$1.25 a head, and the prices which they pay the raisers of beef cattle would suggest many times that amount of profit. Perhaps they can realize enough to support them reasonably well, without government pensions, and extra protection against foreign intrusion, etc., etc.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY

Oh, how cheap!

Street & Smith, publishers of the New

York Weekly, authorize us to offer to our subscribers who pay one year in advance, or, who send us one new subscriber—sending \$3 in addition—\$4 in all—3 months of the New York Weekly and Webster's large Dictionary, 8 by 10½ by 4 inches, weight 9 pounds. Every reader of this should have a copy of this Dictionary, the regular price of which is \$12.00. A great opportunity. Address Maryland Farmer.

NEWS ITEMS.

The papers say, Meeting of Stock holders of Md. Agr. Coll. was held just seven minutes and the old board of trustees re-elected.

Hon. Frank Brown and wife will leave for Europe in May.

Base ball continues to have prominence in the papers.

Easter was a beautiful day and the churches were crowded.

Cyclones have fairly surrounded us with destruction in their path, but thus far Baltimore has escaped.

The adjournment of the Legislature gives the people rest once more.

Defaulters seem to be on the increase and too often escape due punishment.

The Matron of the Orphanage of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, N. Y., says it is customary in church orphanages to put 6 year girls in straight-jackets as a punishment. One was kept thus a whole day! shocking!

Notwithstanding the rain the school children of Maryland celebrated Arbor Day on the ninth.

How Cisterns Are Made.

Underground cisterns are usually built of brick and plastered on the inside with good cement. In hard, compact soils very good cisterns are made by plastering on the smooth sides of the excavation. No cistern ought ever to be in near communication with any closet or sewer where it will be at all liable to contamination from them, and every cistern should have an overflow pipe. The top of the cistern should be drawn in so that it can be protected by a tight fitting cover. The cistern should be located with reference to the source of supply, and also where it can be often and conveniently cleaned out.

There are various ways of filtering cistern water, such as passing it through an above ground filter as it comes from the roof and before it enters the cistern, and also by a slow filtering through an unplastered wall of porous brick. This may be done by walling off about one-third of the cistern as a receptacle for the water, which gradually percolates through the wall into the larger space, out of which it is pumped for use. In some cases a cylinder of about one-third the diameter of the cistern is built up in the center of it of porous brick, left unplastered, and out of this the water is pumped. Such a construction, however, is liable to be in the way of cleaning out, and it would be better to introduce the water into the larger portion of the walled off cistern and pump out from the smaller space.

Benefits from Mulching.

The benefits derived from mulching fruit trees are many. The mulch checks evaporation, and thus retains moisture in the soil, which is a decided advantage in a dry time. The soil therefore does not bake, but remains open and porous for the free admission of air, while the earth worms and microbes are doing their work to enrich the soil. The mulch used gradually decays and furnishes needed humus. It also aids materially in the process of nitrification—that is, in combining the nitrogen of the atmosphere with other elements and thus fitting it for plant food. This secures one of the most costly of plant foods, not because nitrogen is not abundant, but because it is so hard to fix and fit for the uses of the plant.

Tanning Cow Hides.

It often occurs that farmers desire to tan cow hides for ropes, chair bottoms or home made foot wear. For the convenience of these farmers is appended a formula for tanning skins in a small way:

To remove the hair, take one quart of quicklime to every pailful of water necessary to make clear liquid enough to cover the hide. Soak the skin in it until the hair can be scraped off, and no longer. When the hair has been removed scrape off clean all the flesh from the flesh side of the skin. Then sprinkle the flesh side thoroughly with fine salt and powdered alum, and fold it together, or soak the hide in a solution of salt and alum for twenty-four hours, or until it is sufficiently cured. The salt and alum taws or cures the hide, but does not tan it. Next hang on a smooth beam, work, pull and scrape it until dry. The more it is worked, the more pliable it will be. If the hide is a dry one it should be soaked soft before it is put in the lime water. Tanning skins is a trade to be learned, and in it, as in everything else that requires special knowledge and experience, to turn out a neat job, the advice is therefore given, to have the tanning done, when practicable, by those who understand it.

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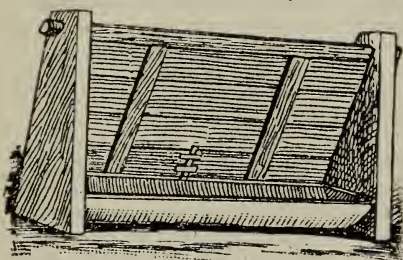
Rookery Building,

CHICAGO, ILL.

TROUGH FOR HOGS AND SHEEP.

It Is Simple in Construction, Cheap and Convenient.

We give an illustration of a convenient trough for feeding hogs and sheep. It is especially well designed for feeding hogs, and may be placed in the pen, the swinging door above the trough forming one side. If desirable to use it out of doors, it may form part of a fence. The construction is simple. Two upright board standards, about four feet high, are nailed to the ends of a trough to support a swing door or partition, which is adjusted so that the lower edge plays back and forth just over the top of the trough.



A CONVENIENT FEEDING TROUGH.

The view given is the rear side of the trough, and the partition is swung forward to shut the animals away while their food is being prepared. When ready, the slide is withdrawn, the partition swings over the rear side, and the hogs can "go in." Slats of wood should be placed across the trough to keep the animals from standing in it. By swinging the partition high enough, the hogs may pass under.

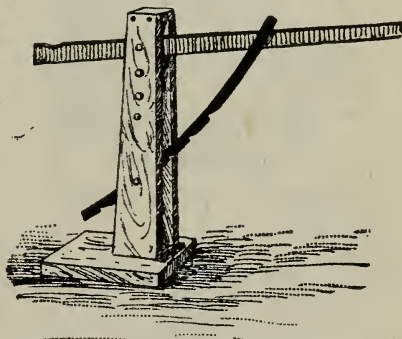
Corn Meal for Butter.

Mr. Farlee, the noted Jersey breeder, has great faith in the use of corn meal as an important part of a butter ration. On this point Hoard's Dairyman fully agrees with Mr. Farlee as to the value of corn meal with this provision, that it be fed to a cow of distinctive butter temperament and heredity. Dairy farmers who have had experience with "general purpose" cows, particularly high grade short-horns, have noticed that if a heavy corn meal ration was fed for any length of time, they would be quite apt to shrink in milk and commence laying fat on the carcass. This no doubt is due to the strong tendency to flesh making which they had inherited. It requires a cow of

strong, decided dairy heredity to take and convert a heavy corn meal ration steadily into butter and not divert the food to her own gain. The fact shows how necessary it is, if we are to engage in dairying, that we start right in breeding.

A Strong, Durable Wagon Jack.

The wagon jack shown in the illustration should be made of hard wood—white oak is best. The base is 18 inches long, 3½ inches thick and 4 inches wide; the uprights are 3 feet long, 1 inch thick and 5 inches wide; they are mortised into the base and bolted, leaving a space of 1½ inches between them. A block is inserted at the top 1½ inches thick and bolted. The lever is 4½ feet long, 1½ inches thick and 3½ inches wide at the short end and 2 inches at the long end.



A GOOD WAGON JACK.

It is held in place by a loose bolt in the slot in the upright and may be raised or lowered. The ratchet is a piece of bar iron one inch wide and one-quarter inch thick, bolted to lever two feet from upright, and has several notches on its lower edge which catch on a bolt run through the uprights eight inches from base. The wagon jack described is recommended by a Kansas farmer in *Farm and Farmside*.

Things That Are Told.

Never cut a fowl's wing to prevent its flying, advises Poultry Yard. Pull out the flight feathers of one wing.

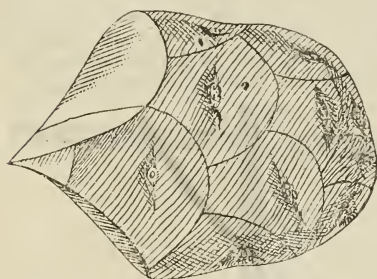
Upon the basis of analyses made by Professor Storer it is estimated that the value of Canada unleached ashes is about 44 cents per 100 pounds.

Practical Carp Culture, 65cts. Send to Maryland Farmer.

POTATOES FOR SEED.

The Relative Merits of Planting Cut or Whole Tubers—Single Eye Cutting.

Considerable discussion has at various times occurred concerning the relative merits of planting cut or whole tubers, but is yet undivided, each method having its advocates—a fact which goes far to prove that it is of little consequence which way is followed. The late Peter Henderson said on this subject that the best rule in his experience was to plant the whole small tubers if fully matured, and cut the larger ones, but in either case leaving enough in bulk of the potato to give sufficient substance to the plant.



METHOD OF SINGLE EYE CUTTING.

Mr. E. S. Carman, who has produced on his rural farm at River Edge, N. J., some enormous potato yields, cuts his potatoes. His method, briefly summed up, is: Wide trenches; a mellow bottom; the seed pieces covered with two inches of soil; the fertilizer strewn evenly upon this; the trench filled with the soil as loosely as possible and heaped up Δ shaped, so that it will settle to a level of the soil on either side after a rain or so; flat cultivation.

Alfred Rose, of Penn Yan, N. Y., another successful potato grower, employs seed cut to two eyes. To insure a good stand his seed is cut three or four weeks previous to planting, and dusted well with plaster when ready to plant. All seed not sprouted is sorted out.

To those who use the cut seed, Prairie Farmer cautions that there is such a thing as so cutting the tuber as to at least partially destroy the germ vitality of the eye. The eyes have feeder filaments leading from the center of the tuber and the cut is therefore best made as shown in the illustration, so as to preserve with

the eye as much feeder filament as possible. The practice of cutting the end to two eyes is now a common one, as is also that of making the cuttings some days previous to planting.

A Mushroom Myth.

An English authority says that it is a popular error that mushrooms grow to their full size during a single night and that they vanish after the sun shines upon them. He says: "They are rapid in growth and rapid in decay; but the same mushroom may be watched growing and expanding for two or three days, and then gradually decaying away. Much depends on the dampness or dryness of the season. In some seasons they are exceedingly plentiful, while at other times they are comparatively rare. This also is believed to depend chiefly on climatic conditions. It is not unusual for cultivated mushrooms to become attacked by a parasitic mold, which renders them unfit for food. This misfortune rarely happens to the wild form until it is in process of decay. The catacombs of Paris are noted for their production of mushrooms in immense quantities. From the Mery caves as many as 3,000 pounds are sometimes sent to market daily. We have heard of a crop being grown in a hat box."

Preparing Poultry Manure.

The best way to treat hen manure is to mix it with about twice its own bulk of muck or good soil as fast as it is gathered. First spread a layer of earth and on this a layer of the manure, and so continue until the pile is finished, always leaving a layer of the absorbent on top. There is no objection to keeping it moist, but if laid out on the ground uncovered there will necessarily be a great deal of loss. What you have on hand you should proceed to mix up thoroughly with soil that will work easily in a compost heap, keeping it covered from rain and working it over as often as may be necessary to get it into a condition in which it can be evenly spread on the ground where it is used. If in a wet condition it will require dry soil, and a good deal of it, before it can be made to spread easily from a shovel.

How to Keep Extracted Honey.

Extracted honey can be kept two years—perhaps longer—in unwaxed kegs, made of staves riven from the heart of white oak, without any perceptible

The Maryland Farmer Purchasing Agency has experts in every department of purchasing—send to them.

change in its flavor. It seems that other woods—the heart of old growth spruce, poplar and Norway pine of the north; tulip and cypress of the middle and southern states—in short, any kind of lumber that will not impart its flavor to any liquid coming in contact with it, or produce acidulation (as would result in using red oak, birch or maple, without waxing), would meet the same purpose. The above is from a prize essay written for American Bee Journal.

Items of General Interest.

The state entomologist, Professor Lintner, urges the force pump as a valuable aid to the orchardist and gardener in destroying noxious insects.

Wet bedding is often the cause of rheumatism in pigs.

The wild turkey, which is hardy and just wild enough to take care of itself, is advocated as a good bird to breed.

Oats and barley ground together, half and half, make good feed for pigs.

Flocks of poultry, small enough to insure their being well cared for, bring in money on the farm.

Be ready for the young chicks when they come from the nest: have a place provided for them and make a right start if they are to be raised profitably.

As feed for dairy cows it is recommended to plant alfalfa thick so it will grow slender in the stalk, and harvest it before the plant blossoms.

Twenty good cows will be enough for a profitable farm dairy, says one authority. It is all that two men can milk beside doing their farm work.

Professor Hickman, of the Ohio station, is quoted as "satisfied that dairy-men generally may increase their incomes and decrease their outlays by the use of ensilage, and that many farmers may also use the silo with profit."

Overfed fowls will not lay well, and, in cases of larger breeds especially, they are more liable to die from apoplexy.

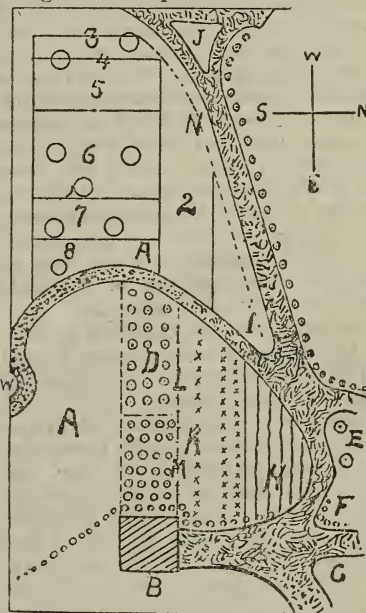
In California drying grapes for raisins has in many places superseded the making of wine.

Some horticulturists claim that potash will cure the yellows. On the other hand, prominent peach growers of New Jersey and Michigan affirm that the eradication of the diseased trees is the only remedy.

ITEMS WHICH WILL BE OF INTEREST TO THE HORTICULTURIST.

A Plan of a Vegetable and Fruit Garden Which Will Supply the Wants of a Medium Sized Family—What and When to Plant.

The Ohio Farmer has been presenting to its readers an admirable series of plans for a country home prepared by Mr. E. E. Summey. The article and diagram dealing with the fruit and vegetable garden is reproduced:



PLAN OF GARDEN.

This portion is devoted to fruits and vegetables for a medium sized family. I would not advise strict adherence to the list of varieties, but to substitute others known to do well in that location. It is well to try the new well recommended things that come out, in a small way, and thus decide for ourselves what will serve us best. Simplicity being an essential charm, in the garden as well as the ornamental grounds, it may strike the reader that there are too many walks in this plan. The walk from the house to the barn is in constant use, and should be firm and dry. The termination of the upper right hand corner of the walk affords a pleasing entrance to the lawn.

The walk dividing the vegetable from the fruit garden terminates at a noble

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walnut (W), around which a rustic seat is placed. In the irregularly shaped space marked 1, lettuce and radishes should be sown early. Early cabbages can be planted $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart each way over this space while the other crops are growing. After the cabbage is gathered—any time in July—white plume and Boston market celery can be planted. In space 2 provisions should be made for onions, from seed and sets, as early as possible. Beans also go in this space—dwarf bush string beans, and navy beans, either pole or bush.

As this space is 16x80 feet, half a dozen hills of white Spanish cucumbers can be grown alongside of the beans by crowding a little on plot 1 later in the season. A row of asparagus 50 feet long is planted at 2, and a similar row of rhubarb at 4. Space 5 is 16x50 feet, and is devoted to peas, early and late. Space 6 is for early potatoes, and 7 for sweet corn, while 8 is to be devoted to carrots, parsnips, salsify, tomatoes, squashes, etc. Along between the grapevines, back of the asparagus, room will be found for little patches of aromatic herbs, and a few salad plants.

This completes our vegetable garden, and by judicious management it will yield an abundant supply throughout the season. Around this part, on the north and west sides are planted 25 grapevines (N), 10 feet apart. Six plum trees (not marked) and eight peach trees (O), are planted among the vegetable plats, at some distance apart. Space H is for strawberries; 200 plants in rows 4 feet apart and 18 inches apart in the rows. Next to this, on the left, is a row of red raspberries, 80 feet long; next, a longer row of blackcaps, 21 plants.

Next comes a row of blackberries, 88 feet long (K); 11 plants, with a dewberry plant between each two. Ten each of currants and gooseberries (L and M) come next. Twenty-five dwarf pear trees (D) and 10 standard pears (C) come next toward the left of the plan. The apple orchard (A) has 19 trees, part of which are planted in the barnyard (B). Some dwarf apple trees (G) and some dwarf cherry trees (F) form a sort of hedge along the drive. Two standard cherry trees (E) are also planted here. A row of Norway spruce trees runs between the fruit garden and barnyard, along near the barn past the berries to the drive.

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CONVENIENT KITCHENS.

Sensible Suggestions from Louis H. Gibson, Architect.

The march of progress of domestic architecture is through the kitchen. Four walls and a stove hole do not afford many conveniences to the housekeeper. The kitchen here illustrated does not pretend to be a model. It pretends to be one kitchen. It was planned by an architect and his wife, or vice versa, for their own home, and was arranged with reference to the saving of labor in that household. It was a personal question to that architect. A description of a kitchen which does not show its connection with the dining room, china room and pantry cannot mean much to the reader. Hence the complete arrangement is here shown. A kitchen should be planned with reference to three things: The preparation of the food, the care of utensils and the care of the kitchen itself. This is all there is to be done in a kitchen. Laundry work may be best done elsewhere, say in the basement under the kitchen.

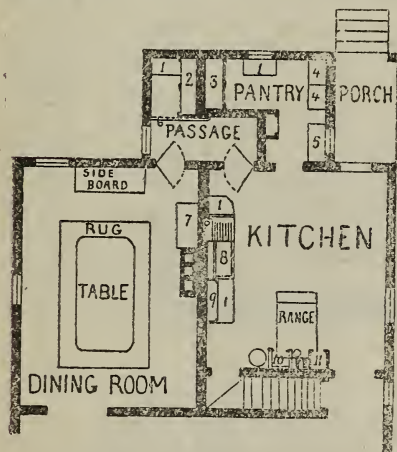


DIAGRAM.

1, table; 2, cupboard; 3, closet; 4, flour; 5, ice; 6, slide door; 7, tray; 8, sink; 9, shelves; 10, dry box; 11, soap box.

As to the preparation of the food, there is the pastry table in the pantry, adjacent to it shelves for utensils, at the right the flour bin and near it the ice chest. Over this ice chest is a window through which the ice man has placed the ice without complaint during a period of four years. There is a drain from the under side of the ice chest to the outside of the pantry wall. Where a drain is not provided for a refrigerator, the only thing to do is to place a pan under it. When the pan runs over it is known to be full. No one can carry a pan full of water without spilling it. This makes labor. The refrigerator drain saves labor.

In this household the meat is prepared for

the range at the table at the left of the kitchen sink. The vegetables are washed at the sink, allowed to drain at the drain board and are placed in their proper receptacles on the table. The utensils sit in the shelves above this table ready for use. The stove is directly back of the table, so that all there is to do is to turn around to be near it.

The view of the side wall in the kitchen shows that none of these tables is inclosed. The sink and all rest on legs in front, and are secured to a cleat on the wall. There is a splash board running full length of the sink and tables, back of which pass the pipes. All the woodwork which covers the plumbing is put together with screws, which can be readily removed in case of necessity. Thus all of the plumbing apparatus is accessible. A force pump is shown on the kitchen floor, with the handle coming up through a slot between the drain board and the kitchen table. This force pump may be used to pump water to either the kitchen sink or the attic. When the pump is not in use the handle may be pushed back out of the way.

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THE SIDE OF THE KITCHEN.

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the sink. On the splash board above are shown hooks for utensils. At the left of the sink and over the left hand table is a series of shelves, which may be provided with doors in front if desired. Pots and kettles may be placed on a shelf over the cellar way. Drawers are shown in both tables. The pipe duct is of wood, with the face secured with screws. It connects with the plumbing apparatus above. There is an opening near the top of this duct, through which the warm air from the kitchen may pass and keep the pipes warm in cold weather.

The dishes are brought from the dining room in a tray, which is placed near the door which goes from the dining room to the passage. The doors are swung on double swing hinges; that is, they swing both ways. They come to a closed position as soon as one lets go of them. The dishes are carried from the dining room, placed on the table at the left of

the sink in the kitchen. They are washed at the sink, allowed to drain on the drain board, are wiped from the drain board and placed on a tray on the right hand table. From thence the tray is carried to the china cupboard. The movement of the dishes is in the right direction—from the left hand table to the china closet. A dry box is shown over the range. It is a box about two feet and a half high, with shelves arranged on one side of it. There are inch auger holes in the bottom, top and shelves of the box. Thus hot air from the range passes up through it. On the shelves may be placed scrub brushes. At one side of it may be hung scrub rags, etc. There is a door at the front of the box; hence they are out of sight and are readily dried. The soap box is constructed the same as the dry box, excepting there are no auger holes in the top. It has a two inch tin pipe connection with the flue. The soap is dried, and the odor is carried into the flue.

There may be a large ventilating hood over the range connected with the flue.

All of the woodwork of this kitchen is as plain as possible and is of oak. This makes it easier to keep clean. L. H. GIBSON.

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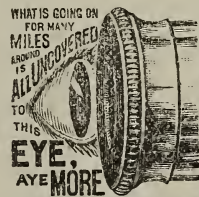
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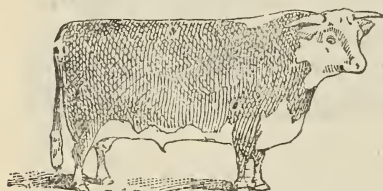
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FIGARO.

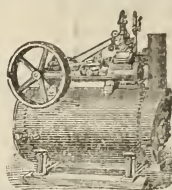
response to liberal feeding. Their white faces are a conspicuous feature, and, along with their bright red bodies, marked with white beneath and supported by short legs, present a combination worthy of admiration.

The subject of the illustration, originally photographed for The Mark Lane Express, is the fine bull Figaro that found his way to the front of the late Windsor Royal show, in a class of some thirty yearlings, with general consent. He is described as a deep, massive, well fleshed animal. His destination is Australia.

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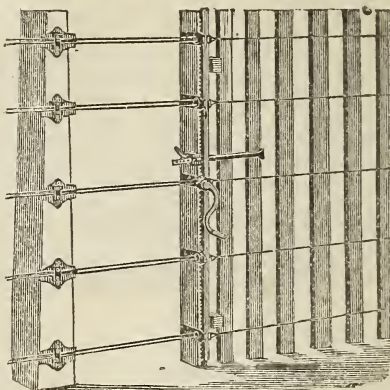
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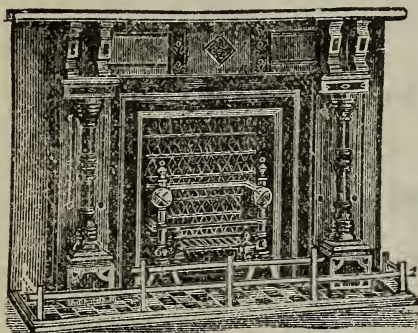
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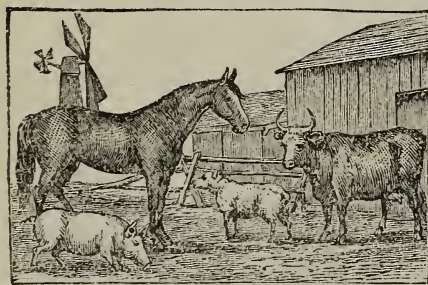
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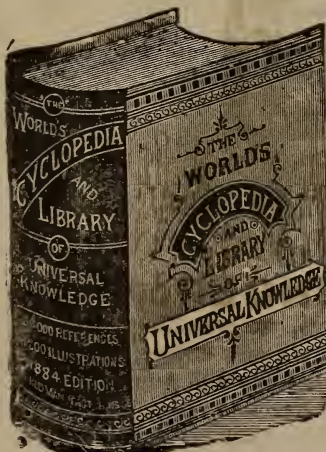
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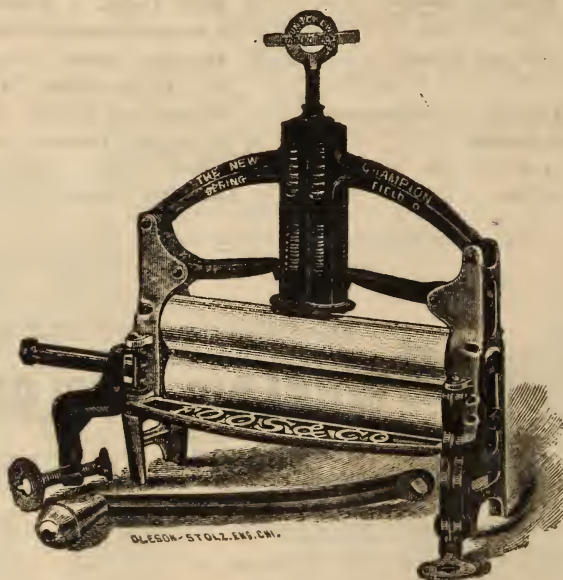
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